

**Amendments to the Specification**

Please replace the paragraphs beginning at line 7 of page 6 as follows:

FIGS. 5A-5G are illustrations of the steps of a method of inserting a catheter such as the one shown in FIG. 1 into a bifurcated body lumen and further deploying a stent therein; [[and]]

FIGS. 6A-6B are illustrations of the steps of an alternative method of inserting a catheter such as the one shown in FIG. 1 into a bifurcated body lumen[.]; and

Please insert a new paragraph beginning at line 12 of page 6 as follows:

FIG. 7 is a cross section illustration of a catheter in accordance with another embodiment of the invention.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 5 of page 9 as follows:

Reference is now made to FIG. 4, which is a cross-section illustration of the region of catheter 10 shown in FIG. 3. Inflation tube 22 has a main guidewire lumen 35, wherein main guidewire lumen 35 has a smaller diameter than that of inflation tube 22. This configuration allows communication via a fluid communication zone 33 between inflation tube 22 and the inside of balloon 28, through which inflation fluid may be provided to balloon 28, thus allowing balloon 28 to expand. Main guidewire lumen 35 extends from a main guidewire exit port 39 to distal end 12 of catheter system 10, exiting through a tip 37 of catheter 10. A main vessel guidewire 36 can be positioned within main guidewire lumen 35, wherein a distal portion of main vessel guidewire 36 is positionable within the main vessel. Since main guidewire exit port 39 is a relatively short distance from tip 37, a relatively short length of main guidewire 36 is needed, in a range of, for example, 3-35 cm, particularly as compared to an over-the-wire system, wherein the main guidewire lumen would extend along the entire length from tip 37 to the proximal end of a catheter. Similarly, distal shaft 26 includes a branch vessel guidewire lumen 40, which extends from a branch vessel guidewire exit port 41 to the distal end of side sheath 30. A branch vessel guidewire 38 can be positioned within

branch vessel guidewire lumen 40, wherein a distal portion of branch vessel guidewire 38 is positionable within a branch vessel. Since branch vessel guidewire exit port 41 is a relatively short distance from the distal end of side sheath 30, a relatively short length of branch vessel guidewire 38 is needed, in a range of, for example, 3-35 cm, particularly as compared to a system wherein the branch vessel guidewire lumen would extend along the entire length from side sheath 30 to the proximal end of a catheter. Thus, catheter 10 has dual guidewire exchange capability, in that either main vessel guidewire 36 or branch vessel guidewire 38 or both may be relatively short in length, allowing for management of shorter wires outside of the body. In an alternative embodiment, shown in FIG. 7, the locations of exit ports 39 and 41 are located apart from one another along the length of the system. This configuration would enable reduction of the profile of the overall system.